

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

Rice and Blanchard's Debate on Slavery.
CONTINUE REVIEW.

Nature purges herself of her violated laws, and the time has come for the stern application of the means. Slavery demands not a *prosecutor* but an *executioner*. If the injuries we have received at its hands are for us the task, we are content to yield to the demands of fate. If we shall be found an unconquering enemy of slavery—if our faculties, whatever they are, are dedicated to the searching out its dark hideaways, to the sparing of neither church nor state, nor hoary custom; or of the sophist, cant, or hypocrisy which labors to shield it; let slave-holders think themselves for maturing in the school of their own wills, for the determination which leads us on in this eternal war!

Against Mr. Rice we have not the least ill-feeling. To be sure, we are roused at *wrong*; but then again, we know that his own conscience sits as a stern vindicator of Heaven's right, and his punishment is inevitable. If at times, then, we use words of indignation, it is in view of the injustice of the whole system of American slavery, which looks up in all its horrors, and makes us strike unconsciously through him at the world's enemy.

Mr. Rice we regard as a third or fourth rate man in general debate: as a moralist, far inferior to Fuller, and infinitely behind Wayland. When we laboriously pursue him, then, through this large volume, it is because he sums up the vulgar, current vindication of slavery; and we find it convenient to answer them here.

Mr. Rice is not a bad man. No doubt he prefers doing good to sustaining evil. He is a preacher of the doctrines of Jesus Christ. But he is not of the temperament of Paul; and his not the spirit of a martyr. It would rejoice his innocent soul, unquestionably, to see slavery fail. He feels it to be an *evil*—a sin—an *injustice*, upon the spirit of his church, and the diffusion and practice of religious truth; but to attack it, would send him, as he thinks, like a squirrel with the wind in his tail, over the Ohio! Yet the great world is attacking slavery. If it be proven damnable—the church South stands in the same category. What, therefore, is to be done? They must defend themselves, lest a white cravat become disreputable, and the boys in the streets hoot at a black gown! This is Mr. Rice's position: it is the position of a great number of Southern Christians. We pity them from our soul! They stand the unwilling watch-dogs over a doomed flock! We would, but cannot spare them. The same impulse which makes no pity them, demands of us the sacrifice. Nature, and Nature's God call for redress. The cry of millions rings unceasingly in our ears, and the hand of destiny is upon us! We speak not in the impulse of a wild patriotism—we, and those who act with us, are not special, but general, yet the no less inevitable agents of Providence. The time in the history of the world for the overthrow of slavery is come; and no power on earth or in Heaven can stay it: for God, in the very necessity of his Being, has willed it!

Mr. Rice, having by nine stated propositions, narrowed the discussion—giving them up as lost to him, and incapable of defence, proceeds to state what is the question. "It is stated by the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, a prominent abolitionist, in the following language: 'That question now in process of investigation among American churches, is this and no other: Are professed Christians in our respective connections, who hold their fellow-men as slaves, thereby guilty of a sin, which demands the cognizance of the church; and after due admonition, the application of discipline?'" In order to get at slave-holding, he must have a *definition*. Well, what is it? He gives Paley:—Slavery is "an obligation on the part of the slave to labor for the master without consent or contract." Now Mr. R. is logical enough to know that this definition is a petit principle—a begging of the question. Mr. Blanchard very truly objects to it, as a definition, because it is too general, including persons who are not slaves. For instance, children under majority, are precisely included. The definition is false in all the respects of a definition. It includes persons not slaves: it creates conditions not essential to slavery; and is untrue in its main assumption. The condition, an "obligation," as Paley observes, arises from crime, captivity and death; but slavery exists in America where it is not pretended that crime, captivity or debt exists.

This definition makes an essential condition, and it is false. The main assumption, that slavery is an "obligation," is false, by the final clause, "without consent or contract." Now, in all cases of forfeiture of liberty by debt and crime, *there is consent*. And therefore, the definition clashes in itself: and is false in the main part. Captivity is not a ground of slavery, as *all now admit*, and therefore has nothing to do with it. We are not first-rate at definitions, but we can beat Paley: thus, "Slavery is the want of obligation on the part of the slave, forced to labor for the master without consent or contract!" We throw this out as our definition of slavery: Mr. Rice is welcome to its conclusions!

Yet this is not a perfect definition of slavery; for notwithstanding Mr. Rice's question "is anything included in slave-holding except the claim of one man to the services of another?" a woman is frequently held in slavery only to answer the criminal lusts of the master!

We attempt therefore an improvement upon our definition: "Slavery is the want of obligation on the part of the slave, to be subject, yet by force or law, or both, made subject, to the will of the master without consent or contract."

Mr. Rice may take our definition, or give us a better. His definition is "rich." By slaveholding, then, I understand, the claim of the master to the services of the slave, with the corresponding obligation on the part of the master, to treat the slave kindly, and to provide him with abundant food and raiment during life, and with religious instruction!" Page 33. Do I place Mr. Rice too low, when we call him a third or fourth rate mind? Let us paraphrase his definition; we can make it more true without departing from its form, thus:—"By slaveholding, then, I understand, the claim of the master, to the chastity of the slave, with corresponding obligation on the part of the master, to treat the slave kindly, and to provide her with abundant food and raiment during life, and with religious instruction!" We then ask, in his own language, "Are there any circumstances which can justify such a claim? or is the claim in itself sinful, and the relation founded on it a sinful relation?" Yet this is the real relation of every slave woman in America, and not a law in a single State interposes the least restraint! And in Kentucky Mr. Rice

and myself are bound to stand by with the musket, and perfect the wishes of the ravisher! For if the slave resist, the master may murder her; if she call upon her husband, or sister, or brother, or mother, or son, to help, the master may call upon us to come to the rescue! and because we cry out against this damnable complexity of crime, in tones not altogether measured and musical to the ear of the criminal, we are "rash and imprudent," and Mr. Rice is not very sure, indeed he rather thinks, we deserve to be murdered!

Mr. Rice then says: "Let it be distinctly understood, that slaveholding is in itself sinful, it is sinful under all circumstances, and must be immediately abandoned, without regard to circumstances." In our review in a previous number of this paper, we proved slavery sinful by Mr. R.'s own admission. He is therefore, by his own showing, bound to immediate emancipation! He shall not escape condemnation. Now we do not assent to the rule, that a thing is right or wrong independent of circumstances. On the contrary, *circumstances and motives* influence more or less all human acts, and determine, to a great extent, their guilt, or goodness. For instance, some whites travel in Africa—one of the servants took an African's head by the fire. The injured man rallied his party, and was coming down to kill the whole company. When the whites saw the Africans coming, they fled the servant most unmercifully, which at length appealed the enemy. Now the taking a few chunks of wood from a log at other times and places, would have hardly attracted notice; yet, here it was just to punish him severely—noting less would have saved life!

Now we will not say, that there is no circumstance which would justify a man in holding a slave. But we know what we say, when we declare, that we never have known a case in Kentucky, where Mr. Rice can legitimately act, where every moment of slaveholding was not sinful!

We say, that there is not the least danger in immediate emancipation in Kentucky. Reasoning a priori—will a man murder you because you are his friend—because you are just—because you are merciful—because you do a godlike action! No! Has history proved it dangerous to emancipate! On the contrary, emancipation has always, without a single exception, been safe. How dare Mr. Rice to assume any such false sequence, as that emancipation was dangerous! How does he avoid the conclusion in reality? Not because it is unsafe, but because it would run counter to his prejudices;—those States are bound to liberate all their slaves, and grant them the right to vote and to fill any office within the gift of the people!" Well, does he deny the right of the last proposition? Not all! He reproaches Mr. Blanchard very justly for not carrying it out in Ohio! So that it is plain that Mr. Rice does not search for truth, but caters to the base prejudices of his audience for temporary victory!

Now, whether the African should he allowed to vote or not, is not at all material to the question, "Whether slavery is in itself sinful?" And if they were to remain among us till doomsday, without the power of voting or filling office, we maintain that slavery is equally sinful. What sort of religion or morality is that, which says to a man, because you will not be entirely virtuous—therefore it is of no use to leave off murder and robbery! Because you lie, you may steal! Because you keep a mistress, you may therefore murder your wife, or sell your country for gold! Does not every man see the absurdity of such arguments? In Massachusetts and New York, and some other States, Africans vote; yet New York and Massachusetts look decent men in the face and call upon the name of the living God!

Color may be a very good reason for a negro pew in the church of Christ, for no doubt there is a negro pews also in heaven! But when Mr. Rice comes into the arena of world-wide morality, he must lay aside his bigotry!oyer and family were entertained by the royal family of France, upon terms of social equality; and Alexander Dumas, a half-blood, is one of the most sought after aristocrats in Paris; whilst even in New Orleans a very reputable man is said to have committed perjury in order to indulge in the delicacies of legal amalgamation. So that Mr. Rice must take care else he will have the chivalry on his back—something harder to put up than a black coat! Why then do we not advocate immediate emancipation? We do. We practice our own teachings. And having given our advice, and example, we say to weak human nature, if you won't do all the right, let us as a State agree to a scheme, which will finally effect the whole right. We prefer a half loaf to no bread. We prefer freedom in 30 years, to slavery forever! If the Blacks are unfit for freedom now, the sooner we cease to cause their unfitness, the sooner it will cease! The sooner they are free, the sooner they will be enlightened; the sooner they are enlightened, the sooner will they be fit for the sun of freedom!

Now, this is almost too deep in Theology for us of the world. Yet we venture to deny the predicate and the conclusion. Catholics hold that Protestants are vitally wrong on many leading or fundamental points of faith and morals." Yet there are as many good Christians and virtuous Catholics as Protestants! And vice versa. We are astonished that Mr. Rice should venture upon so broad an assertion, knowing the great number of Religious sects, from the Trinitarians to the Unitarians; many, in all of which sects, we trust, he is willing to admit, are good and moral men!

But if we went Mr. Rice's proposition, by excluding faith and putting simply great or fundamental points of morals; it is to say, means a logical argument. Because it assumes that slaveholding Christians are as good men in other respects as non-slaveholding Christians, which is denied. But yet, if we allow his assumption, still is the argument inconclusive; because slavery is so mixed up with law and government and the old Jewish customs, that have ever a penalty. The taking medicine is an evil, but it saves from death! If there were no violation of moral or physical laws, there were no pain, no disease, and consequently no need of a remedy! Slavery is a deadly disease, it must be cured, or the patient dies! There is no other alternative! We are now suffering its way-side calamities—all bad enough—but its catastrophe, is as certain as it is insufferable and disastrous.

Mr. Rice opposes abolitionism, "not because it tends to abolish slavery, but because it tends to perpetuate slavery and to aggravate its evils;" Mr. Rice, this is love's labor lost! The slaveholders will not thank you for your pains!

And he is confirmed in his belief by men in the free states. Yes, many men in the free states are slave-traders, cotton-planters, and sleeping-partners of slave plantations and slaves! Many are inately base; and some few are blinded by the calumnies of slaveholders and their parasites! If the Union shall be dissolved, it will not come of abolitionism, but of slavery. The curse is of slavery, and slavery will reap its bitter fruits!

In reply to the argument that slavery mars the marriage tie, and makes children illegitimate, Mr. Rice denies, on the ground that marriage exists of God and not of man. True, the claim of the master, to the chastity of the slave, with corresponding obligation on the part of the master, to treat the slave kindly, and to provide her with abundant food and raiment during life, and with religious instruction!" Page 33. Do I place Mr. Rice too low, when we call him a third or fourth rate mind? Let us paraphrase his definition; we can make it more true without departing from its form, thus:—"By slaveholding, then, I understand, the claim of the master, to the chastity of the slave, with corresponding obligation on the part of the master, to treat the slave kindly, and to provide her with the wife from the nuptial bed and forcing her to the master's bed of lust! And for the guilt of soul, when the separated couples are thus tempted by the strong impulses of nature, to form new alliances, whilst the

old parties are yet alive? Mr. Rice may say that Christians need not do all the law allows them to do! True, but then they're responsible by their voice and their practice, for all the crimes which are perpetrated by the facilities and *infringements* of "this relation."

Slave children are neither legitimate nor illegitimate; because the law does not take cognizance of the relation of marriage in Blacks at all. But so far as marriage is a protection to children, by defining their rights, it is all lost to slave children. Neither the father nor the mother has the care of the child, even when known to be their joint issue. And whilst the parents may be Christians, the master may be infidel; and whilst the parents may inclemency, the master may play the Jesuitical all. The report started in London, charging the Russian despot with new and unparallel'd cruelty, in sacrificing the sons of converts! Fortworth, pains are taken to disprove the story, and relieve the Emperor of the charge. Is his Majesty of Prussia represented as directing the commission of fiendish acts! By royal command they are authoritatively and daily denied. So that power, encased by fortresses palaces and guarded by solid phalanxes of soldiers, treads at the unseen, yet effective, mandate of public opinion, and dares not more, as of old, defile the wash, or tread down the will, of the people!

We all know how reluctantly men cast yield up one particle of their privileges. Heretofore, they have had to be wrung from them by force, and if the masses triumphed at all, it was by dabbling their hands in the blood of the infidels and the noble. A new order of things is being established. The spirit of the people is going forth in our day in a spirit of humanity. It has a voice of its own. It speaks in every place, and is heard every where. None are so exalted as to be beyond its reach; none so low as to escape its influence. Poetry, in its loftiest strain; eloquence, with its electric force; the press, with its training sources of authority; the pulpit; legislative halls; courts of justice; and religion, with its pure and god-like principles—all, are beginning to see that arts, principles, measures, are the true tests by which to judge parties as well as old and new ears as a familiar sound.

The buzz of the public voice, now-a-days, pierces royal ears as a familiar sound.

Public Opinion.

The Independent Democrat, of New Hampshire, is our spoken on the subject of slavery. It remarks:

To the careful observer of the course of events and the principles which are agitating the minds of men, it cannot but appear that a greater revolution is going on, which will sweep away all the institutions which we have, for a few years, divided the country. Every day the old watchdogs of party are losing their power. Men are beginning to look before them, and take a glance at things. They are beginning to see that arts, principles, measures, are the true tests by which to judge parties as well as old and new ears as a familiar sound.

And this is the true test. Every man of sense knows, it he knows any thing, that the catchwords of party, and the drill of party, are simple means to confer power on the few. For a time, and occasionally, this may not be the case; but in the long run, this is the sum and substance of the whole truth. The Democrat continues:

The Democratic party, which came into power on the pledge of truthfulness to the great doctrines of equality and universal liberty, has proved false to the mission for which it was ordained. The leaders of that party, forgetting all principle in an insatiate passion for power, have perverted all the energies of the party to the foul purpose of upholding and extending slavery. Free thought, free speech, and free action, in the name of Democracy, have been entirely prohibited and proscribed. Honest and patriotic men have fallen under the guillotine, for no crime save devotion to liberty and the honor of their country.

The names of those people have endured till they will endure no longer. They are resolved to return to fast principles.

They are determined that the Democratic party shall be true to the right, or lose its power to do great deeds of wrong. With the people there is no room for the winds of change, nor for the tempests of asthma. He that learns how by pressure to effect something impossible.

White thinking so, with regret, there presented a person having a humor on his neck, so low as to go into a little under the head of the sternum, which denoted the existence once of ulcers, now healed; that when asthmatics, now healed, the consumption ceased, and spontaneous recovery takes place; and we find it difficult to conceive of causing impossibility.

It is very possible that in consequence of the scattering votes, there may have been an election of Governor by the people. But the Legislature will contain in the Senate 19 and in the House 43 "Law and Order" members, and of the Liberty party 12 in the Senate and 25 in the House—making an absolute majority in joint ballot, of 25 Law and Order men.

Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island election was resuled in the triumph, by a small majority, of the Law and Order party. The vote for Governor in the several counties, compared with that of last year, when the "Liberation" ticket was entered, stood as follows:

| | 1845. | 1846. |
|--|-------|-------|
| Diman, Jackson, Scat. Fenner, Jackson. | 457 | 459 |
| Wm. L. Smith. | 109 | 109 |
| Washington. | 21 | 21 |
| Kent. | 9-6 | 4-6 |
| Bristol. | 221 | 220 |
| Total. | 710 | 720 |
| Diman's (L. & O.) | 1815 | 1815 |
| Harris, (L. & O.) | 7,448 | 7,260 |
| Moss, (Lib.) | 8,679 | 8,679 |
| Harris' maj. 488 | 1845 | 1845 |
| Diman's maj. 582 | 1846 | 1846 |

It is evident that the vote was won in the aggregate.

The vote for Lieutenant Governor stood thus:

| | 1845. | 1846. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Harris, (L. & O.) | 7,448 | 7,260 |

The aggregate vote was in 181, 11,755; in 1845, 15,802.

The vote for Lieutenant Governor stood thus:

| | 1845. |
|-------------------|-------|
| Harris, (L. & O.) | 7,448 |

The result of the election was that Dr. Sullivan thinks consumption curable. He

causes to show that it is. We copy the following from his communication:

"In his (Dr. Rumidge's) researches he had noticed that appearance of scars in the lungs, which denoted the existence once of ulcers, now healed; that when asthmatics, now healed, the consumption ceased, and spontaneous recovery takes place; and we find it difficult to conceive of causing impossibility."

While thinking so, with regret, there presented a person having a humor on his neck, so low as to go into a little under the head of the sternum, which denoted the existence once of ulcers, now healed; that when the winds of change, and the tempests of asthma, now healed, the consumption ceased, and spontaneous recovery takes place; and we find it difficult to conceive of causing impossibility."

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It has been suggested that in the present situation of the industry of the country, and with a view to bring this extended interest before Congress in a practical form, that an exhibition should be held in the spring, in Washington, of American manufactures. The following notice on the subject, signed by members of Congress of both political parties, will no doubt be properly responded to:

Houses of Representatives, March 24.

With a view to furnish certain information in regard to the character, prices, and extent of American manufactures, as well as to correct misrepresentations on that subject, the undersigned respectfully invite the Artisans, Mechanics, and Manufacturers of the United States to send specimens of their various productions, with their prices, to be compared with the British manufacture sent from Manchester and now being exhibited in the room of the "Committee on the Post office and Post Roads," in the interest of the nation in Congress in relation to the proposed modification of the tariff.

Andrew Stewart, John Stephen, James Thompson, John H. Ewing, Richard Brodhead, Jacob Endman, Alexander Ramsey, Abraham Melville, Moses McLean, John Blanchard, James Black, James Pollock, J. S. Yost.

Jewish Colonization.

The present extraordinary agitation among the Jews, with reference to a return to the land of their fathers, cannot but be regarded with interest by those who believe in their literal restoration to the Holy Land.

"At a meeting of gentlemen deeply interested in the welfare of the Jewish people, recently held in London," says the London Watchman, "it was resolved, that a society be formed, under the title of 'The British and Foreign Society for Promoting the Colonization of the Holy Land.' The Society is to be restricted to the making of all necessary preparations to facilitate the realization of the gradual colonization of Palestine, and the present objects of the Society are the aid and protection of the rights and liberties of the Jewish people in every part of the world; the Committee to consist alike of Jews and Christians, Englishmen and foreigners.

The cooperation of politicians and good men, of every country, sect and rank, is invited, it being a fundamental rule of the Society, that it shall be entirely silent and neutral as to every point of religious controversy."

In reference to the present state of Palestine, as being fully open for a return of the Jews, a distinguished writer says:

"A country once densely inhabited now lies solitary—her pastoral hills unpeopled, by the shepherd—her rich fields untilled, and shaggy with thorns and prickly shrubs—her villages sunk into heaps of ruins and desolation—her inhabitants scattered over the many lands in which Ireland quadrupled its population, the population of Palestine, has sunk to a tenth. This is surely a very extraordinary fact; and when all seem to agree that there remains nothing but emigration for the sorely afflicted race of Israel in Poland, it seems less generally held that the only land which remains for them to occupy is just the land of Palestine. Nor is it mere enthusiasm of the Jewish or Christian faith that units in indicating this country as a country definitely entitled for colonization. We find it recommended by men of the most practical character."

Bankrupts in Kentucky.

The following table will be found interesting to many of our readers. It appears that about \$10,000,000 of debts have been wiped out since the operation of this law in Kentucky:

STATEMENT exhibiting the number and amount of applications for relief under the act of Congress of August 10, 1841, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and the proceedings had thereon, in the District Court of the U. S. for the State of Kentucky.

No. of applicants for relief under the act, 2,473

No. who were discharged from the payment of their debts under the act, 1,397

No. to whom such discharges was refused by the Court, 11

No. of applicants still pending, 972

Aggregate number of creditors given in by the applicants, 81,139

Aggregate amount of debt given in by the applicants, \$16,241,178.43

Aggregate amount of debts surrendered by the applicants, 4,499,171.76

Aggregate per centum paid on the aggregate debts, out of the aggregate property surrendered, 4-5ths of 1 per ct.

Attest, JOHN H. HANNA,
Clerk U. S. District Court of Kentucky.

Vote on the Sub-Treasury.

On the final passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill in the House, the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Anderson, Atkinson, Bailey, Bedinger, Biggs, Johnson, Jackson, McLean, Mackay, Marion, Boyd, Bishop, Brookhaven, Burroughs, Bushnell, William G. Brown, Bert, Cattell, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chapman, Clarke, Cobb, Collier, Connelly, Culum, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel Jefferson Davis, De Motte, Dillingham, Dobkin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Ellsworth, Farren, Foskin, Foster, Fries, Garvin, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Harlan, Harrington, Henley, Hoge, Isaac R. Holmes, Hopkins, Hugh, George S. Houston, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaton Jones, Preston King, Leslie, Lea, Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, Macay, McClellan, McMurtry, Moore, Mr. McLean, Mr. Marion, Mr. Jones, J. M. Moore, Mr. McCoy, Marion, Mrs. Marion, Mrs. Marion, Nixon, Owen, Parish, Payne, Point, Phelps, Price, Rathbone, Reid, Rose, Rhett, Roberts, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, St. John Sykes, James Thompson, Thurman, Tibbats, Treadway, Wentworth, Wheaton, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Wood, Woodward, Woodland, Woodward, Yancey, and Yield—122.

NAVS—Messrs. Abbott, John Q. Adams, Arnold, Ashburn, Barringer, H. H. Blanchard, Milton Brown, Bulfinch, William W. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Cooke, Collier, Croston, Creel, Culver, Davis, Davis, Dickens, Dooley, Dr. Geddes, Graham, Gardner, Harper, Herkell, Hilliard, John W., Houston, S. D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington, Hunt, Joseph K. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Thomas Butler King, Lewis, Long, McGaughy, McLennan, Melville, Marsh, Miller, Mossey, Pendleton, Pollock, Remond, Julius Rock, well, John A. Rockwell, Runk, Schenck, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Stewart, Thibodeau, Tomasson, Benjamin Thompson, Tilden, Trumbo, Vinton, White, Winthrop, Wright, and Young—66.

Rio de Janeiro.

An arrival at Boston brings Rio de Janeiro dates to the 2d February:

Rio de Janeiro, January 31.

According to our last advices from Montevideo, the expedition of some seventy vessels (including several American) had entered the river (Parana) and were proceeding up under convoy of French and English men of war. Buenos Ayres and all the coasts of the Argentine Republic continues strictly blockaded by the combined forces, and Minas Gerais besieged by Orin's army.

Connecticut.

The result of the election in this State is doubtful. We rather think the Democrats have it.

Vietnam.

We have seen letters from Campeachay brought by the Yucaates, who arrived here on Saturday last, which confirm all that had before been said of the wounding of the present Government of Mexico; and ratify those treatises, the violation of which I have often heard become yet more involved with the alienation of his "owners."

Mexico is pressing in her eagerness to win back Yucaates; but sensible men are fearful of the stability of our administration of Paedas, and they would have Yucaates disentangled from Mexico in case the latter should become yet more involved with the alienation of his "owners."

The lack of sending Commissioners to the United States—some say, in treat of obtaining our protection; others, of an actual incorporation into our Union. In every respect these letters, which are numerous and late, confirm the intimations which have before been given of the radical dissolution of the Yucaates from the Central Government of Mexico. Congress meets on the 23d April, until which time all will be left to conjecture as to the fate of this former Department of Mexico.—*Y. Orleans Picayune, 25th.*

The way to talk.

Horace Greeley, Esq., who was invited to attend the Anti-Radical supper in Manchester, N. H., sent the following toast:

The Free States—Now but thirteen to fifteen—As few yet equal in number let them emulate in the way, less close along the rivers, rendering it very pleasant for a summer's journey. Upon reaching the summit of the high lands, a wide extended, rich valley opens out upon the ocean, stretching back a solitude for the year, and extensive banks of wheat show that an ample provision is made for a coming harvest. Good fences, fine cattle, and the general appearance of the country contrast strikingly with that between Washington and Baltimore.

From the art cultural intent I will turn back as far as the Bay of Yarmouth, which is nine miles from Baltimore, and give you an idea of the manufacturing interest upon this little stream, and ask you to reflect that all these and like establishments are fed and warmed from the surplus of the farm, adding the best materials to the soil, showing that an ample provision is made for a coming harvest. Good fences, fine cattle, and the general appearance of the country contrast strikingly with that between Washington and Baltimore.

One mile below the Relay House is the Elk Ridge Furnaces, making about fifty tons of pig iron per week, and a foundry with two cupolas doing a good business.

One-half mile above the Viaduct, which is a great structure of stone, and over which the railroad track is laid, is a Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, making eight hundred kegs of nails beside a large amount of spikes, hobs, and barbed wire per week. At this mill is a furnace for heating on an improved plan, which will finish sixteen ton per day.

Near the Viaduct is Mr. Worthington's Mill with four run of large bars.

The number of passengers who passed through Buffalo, on the way to the West, during the last season of navigation, amounted to 925,000, and the number of arrivals at Lake Erie was 5,300. On the number 20,000,000 loaded at Detroit, 12,772 at Milwaukee, and at Chicago, 20,241.

On the 25th ult. the house of Mr. S. S. Palmer, near On the Creek, in Chelmsford, O. N. C. was consumed by fire, and two of his sons perished in the flames.

The sum of six exported from Boston during the month of March, was \$256,000, making the whole amount for ten months \$1,449,000.

Bishop Dutis of New York estimates that the tailing of the colonial government of Palestine and the present government of the east and west, and the religious rights and liberties of the Jewish people in every part of the world; the Committee to consist alike of Jews and Christians, Englishmen and foreigners.

The cooperation of politicians and good men, of every country, sect and rank, is invited, it being a fundamental rule of the Society, that it shall be entirely silent and neutral as to every point of religious controversy."

The Committee—We learn that the whereabouts of the pilot who was lost in the Atlantic a short time since, has not been determined. No news has been received projecting his safety.

Efforts are being made to secure his safe return.

Just above is now being built a new cotton factory, of stone, called the Granite Factory, four stories high, and 116 by 18 feet. It is estimated that an addition of 116 feet more can be made when required. The picker room is two stories high and 11 by 33 feet. A spinning shop is connected with the factory, and is to be three stories high and 8 by 15 ft. This factory is to commence with 3,000 spindles and 100 looms.

A new umbrella has been manufactured called the "binding umbrella." It is made of brown paper and will bow low, intended exclusively to accommodate a riding.

Next Parcels—A cigar from the country, stopping at one of the hotels, having asked by the waiter whether he would have green or black tea, replied, "he didn't care what color it was, so it had plenty of sweetening in it."

C. W. Whipple and Warner have been appointed Judges of the Supreme Court of Michigan for the constitutional term of seven years. They have been confirmed by the Senate of that State.

BOSTON, March 19, 1846.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, Esq.

Dear Sir: Were it not that I think the subject upon which I am writing of the highest importance, and worthy the attention of all philanthropists, I should not venture to intrude upon your column. It is not possible for a man engaged as you are, to enter into the minute details of every science having a bearing, or professing to have even, on the great cause you are so ardently advocating, but that you will have no difficulty in comprehending at once, and without much explanation, the numerous practical utility of Phonotypy and Phrenography, the merits of which are now universally acknowledged by all who have examined them.

It appears that by a slight change in our method of printing, or spelling rather, so slight that any one understanding the common mode, can learn the new on in fifteen minutes; a man or child entirely ignorant of letters can be taught to read in a few weeks, and what is more important, can also be taught to spell any thing in the language, in that time.

By what wonderful means is this effected? I ask. I answer, instead of twenty-six characters to represent the sounds of our language, forty-four are employed, each character representing but one sound, and each sound being represented by but one character. In this manner learning to read and spell is no more difficult a task than the rules of numeration and notation in mathematics. In effect, there is no such thing as *learning to spell*, for it is impossible to *mis-spell* according to this truly philosophical mode.

This literary reform is carried on by Messrs. Andrews & Bagg, of Boston, who have just completed the instruction of a class of colored adults. About five weeks ago, these colored persons could not tell their letters, and could now read with as much facility as persons do the common way after two years' practice, and of course they can spell all they learn.

The correspondence in which arbitration was done in our government, reached England by way of Haarlem.

The Northumberland brings London papers to the 2d ult. four days later. The comments of the papers on Oregon matters are warlike. The Chronicle repeats that England will take nothing short of the Columbia river as the boundary, and that the United States must not pre-empt upon her support that the only land which remains for them to occupy is just the land of Palestine. Nor is it mere enthusiasm of the Jewish or Christian faith that units in indicating this country as a country definitely entitled for colonization. We find it recommended by men of the most practical character."

Washington, Friday, Mar. 18, 1846.

Senate.

At an early hour the Senate proceeded to the orders of the day, and Mr. Webster commenced his remarks upon the Treaty of Washington.

He said it was altogether unexpected to him here and at this time to defend the Washington Treaty and the correspondence accompanying that Treaty. It is a past transaction. Four years have almost passed since it became a law of the land. It received a vote of five-sixths of the Senate—a larger vote, he believed, than was ever before received for a disputed treaty. Since its ratification events had occurred of which he did not complain, but which he regretted.

Mr. Webster said it was known that the treaty came very improperly before the public, and by peaceful rather than by military force, at full. He could rather have wished that the treaty and the correspondence accompanying it had been seen by all his fellow citizens. Nothing was further from his intention than ever to have revived the past in reference to this treaty, but this treaty had been assailed in both Houses of Congress, and at times accompanied by contumacious remarks. It could not be expected that he was to remain silent under these anti-adversaries. Silence in public estimation preferred would be an acquiescence in the charges preferred. He stood here to-day to defend this treaty, to assume the responsibility of it and every part of it to which his name was published.

The treaty in question was to settle matters long in dispute—some of them for fifty years and more. What these questions were, the orders of the day, and Mr. Webster commenced his remarks upon the Treaty of Washington.

The correspondence in which arbitration was done in our government, reached England by way of Haarlem.

The Morning Chronicle of the 6th says, "the intelligence from the seat of war in the East is far from satisfactory. Without giving credit to every rumor afloat in India, we must still confess that each successive fall only increases our anxiety, bringing it down to the lowest point of apprehension."

On the other day a class of young men who are preparing themselves for teachers, under the instruction of Messrs. Andrews and Bagg. They had been educated in India, and could follow an ordinary speaker with facility, but not with an observer's ear, when I required it with as much ease as I do common print. Another class that had received only two weeks' instruction, read with much fluency, and wrote as rapidly as I can in the usual way.

These young men are in great demand all over New England, where Phonography is beginning to be extensively used.

There are already eight or nine periodical in Phonotypy and Phonography, and I have no doubt that this reform will take the people in the south and west by surprise like Morse's telegraph was in operation in some parts of the United States before it was heard of in others.

I shall attend the exhibition of the colored class, if possible, and send you an account of it.

Very truly yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

JERRY PHILIPPE.

CINCINNATI, April 8, 1846.

Messrs. Editors—I notice in the Cincinnati Journal a article headed "The Other Side," introducing a letter to the Louisville Journal, relative to the late case of kidnapping. It is to the letter that I wish more particularly to refer, as it contains statements requiring explanation. The writer says:

"It is not probable that Jerry would have met with his present sad reverse but for his own imprudence, and the want of sagacity on the part of his captors, who, in their desire to obtain a ransom, allowed him to go free."

I have seen frequent missives of this sort, and dry documents sometimes very coarse, disgusting and impudent.

That all parties may, as the Digger says, "have a fair chance," I mean it proper to state that Jerry was not the only man to be thus treated.

The Digger's letter is a good specimen of the kind.

It is highly probable that some person or persons have taken advantage of Jerry's ignorance, and when requested by him to direct and write his name upon the papers, have transcended their privilege, and thus brought the poor fellow into trouble and difficulty. May it never enjoy the fruits of their own jakes.

The London Times' money market article of the 17th, however, says:

"The market for English securities was depressed this afternoon. In the morning an appearance of weakness became evident, but it was more towards the close of business, a rumor spread that the British Government had called on Mr. Parker to resign his office as a Commissioner, and this information, as far as I can learn, was the cause of the fall of the market."

The London Times' money market article of the 18th, however, says:

"The market for English securities was depressed this afternoon. In the morning an appearance of weakness became evident, but it was more towards the close of business, a rumor spread that the British Government had called on Mr. Parker to resign his office as a Commissioner, and this information, as far as I can learn, was the cause of the fall of the market."

The London Times' money market article of the 19th, however, says:

"The market for English securities was depressed this afternoon. In the morning an appearance of weakness became evident, but it was more towards the close of business, a rumor spread that the British Government had called on Mr. Parker to resign his office as a Commissioner, and this information, as far as I can learn, was the cause of the fall of the market."

The London Times' money market article of the 20th, however, says:

"The market for English securities was depressed this afternoon. In the morning an appearance of weakness became evident, but it was more towards the close of business, a rumor spread that the British Government had called on Mr. Parker to resign his office as a

POETRY.

LIES

*Suggested by a visit to the City of Washington, in the 12th month of 1845.**Written for the Philadelphia Citizen, by J. G. WURTTIUS.*
With cold and wintry moon-light
On ice and frosty fields afield,
Shadows waving with the night
From the gray sky descend,
Broadly, vaguely, all around me, lies the half-built
town extended.Through this broad street, restless ever,
Ebb and flow a human tide,
Wave on wave, a human river—
Wants and fashions side by side;
Toiles, idlers, slaves and master, in the same quiet
current glide.Underneath you dome, whose coping
Springs about them vast and tall,
Grave in the base, groping
For the large, and bold,
Which the hand of power is scathing, crumple
which from its table fall.Base of heart! They slowly bate
Honors' wealth for party's place;
Step by step, on freedom's charter
Leaving footprints of disgrace;
For to-day's poor pittance, turning from the great
boots of their race.Yet, when fatal laws are throwing
Glorious round the dame's hair,
Gold-decked, like a angel's flowing
Backward on the sainted air;
And the low quick pulse of music beats its measures
sweet and rare;There to-night shall woman's glances,
Star-like welcome give to them,
Flawing tools, with shy advances
Seek to touch their garment's hem,
With the tongue of flattery, glowing deeds which
God and Truth condemn.From this glittering lie my vision
Takes a broader, older range,
Full before me have arisen
Other pictures, dark and strange,
Such a light as leaves to terror whatsoe'er it does
not show.Pitying God!—Is that a woman
Whose visage the shadows clash?
Is that she shuns her human,
Underneath the stinging lash?
Are they men whose eyes of madness from that sad
procession flash?Still the dance goes gay onward;
What is that? Wealth and pride,
Without the stars are looking
On a scene which earth should hide!
That the slave-suit lies in waiting, rocking
Potomac's tide?Vainly to that mean Ambition
Which, upon a rival's fall,
Wings above its old condition,
With a reptile's slimy crawl,
Shall the pleasing voice of sorrow, shall the slave
in anguish call.Vainly to the child of Fashion,
Giving unto dead woe,
Griefful hissy's of compassion,
Shall the stricken manner go;
Hateful seems the earnest sorrow, beautiful the

hollow show!

Nay, my words are all too sweeping:
In this crowded human mart,
Feeling is not dead, but sleeping;
Man's strong will and woman's heart
In the coming strife for Freedom yet shall bear this
generous part.And from yonder sunny vally,
Southward in the distant lost,
Freedom yet shall summon allies,
Worthy than the North can boast,
With the evil by their breast-stone grappling at
sovereign cost.Now, the soul alone is willing;
Saint the heart and weak the knee;
And as yet no life is thrilling
With the mighty world, "Be Free!"Vanish long the land's Good Angel, but his advent
is to be!Meanwhile turning from the revel
To the prison-cell my sight,
For intense sense of evil,
For a keener sense of right,
Shaking off thy dust, I thank thee, City of the
Shores, to-night!To thy duty now and ever,
Dream no more of rest or stay;
Give to Freedom's great endeavor
All thou art and hast to-day.Thus, above the city's murmur, saith a Voice, or
seems to say,Ye with heart and vision gifted
To discern and love the right,
Whose worn faces have been sifted
To the slow-growing light,
Where the stormy sunbeams drifted slowly back
The muck of night!Ye through long years of trial
Still have held your purpose fast,
While a lengthening shade the dial
From the westering sunshine cast,
And of hope each hope's denial seemed an echo
of the last!My brothers! oh my sisters!
Would to God that ye were near,
Gazing with me down the vista
Of a sorrow strange and dear,
Would to God that ye were listening to the voice I
seem to hear!With the storm above us driving,
With the false earth minded below,
Who shall marvel if thus starving
We have counted friend as foe;
Unto one another giving in the darkness blow for
blow.Well it may be, that our nature
Have grosser sterner and more hard,
And the freshness of finer features
Somewhat harsh and battle-scared,
And their harmonies of feeling overcasted and rude,
ly jaded.Be it so. It shall not swerve us
From a pure truth and brave;
Our all strife feeds in dust,
And to pure conflicts carry
Mutual hate and common trust;Always he who most giveth in his brother is
most just.From the eternal shadow round,
All our sun and starlight here,
Voices of our lost ones sounding,
Bid us be of heart and cheer,
Through the silence, down the spaces, falling on the
inward ear.Know we not our dead are looking
Downward with a sad surprise;
All our strife's words rebuking
With their mild and loving eyes?Shall we grieve the holy angels? Shall we cloud
their blessed skies?Let us draw their mantles o'er us,
While we fallen in our way;
Let us do the work before us
Cheerily, bravely, while we may,For the long night silence cometh, and with us it is
not day.It is the duty of the Christian to be peaceful,
even with the enemies of peace, not by
consenting to their iniquity, but with the
design of correcting their error; so that,
should his example and his entreaties be
unavailing, there may not be, in the least,
cause of enmity against him.A COUNTY MOVING TO TEXAS.—In Me-
lenburg county, Virginia, the excitement
produced by a projected movement to Tex-
as, is said to be immense; nearly the whole
county is about to remove thereto.

SELECTIONS.

Parisian Chit-chat.

*The N. Y. Evening Gazette translates the following chit-chat from the Parisian correspondence of the *Conseil des Etats* Un:**An Indian named Madamouche recently arrived at Paris from the country of the Iroquois, he is neither an ambassador nor a chief, but he possesses another kind of merit in an eminent degree, viz., a colossal fortune. The stories tell about his wealth and magnificence seem borrowed from the Arabian Nights. He is said to be worth two hundred millions; take away one half for exaggeration, and the remainder forms a snug competence. He was lately in London, and sent to Queen Victoria a present of a hundred cashmere shawls—say by way of return the Queen invited him to a grand dinner.**Paris. — *Differences in the world are just now both at Rome.* Tauchon had just arrived; Fanay Elster was about to leave, but had been retained by the enthusiasm of her admirers. No artist has ever received in Italy so magnificent a welcome as Madamouche Elster. They threw her bouquets bound together with diamond rings, and sent her bracelets with flowers lying on richest webs. It was not the Romans who exhibited this generous admiration, but the English. The Romans are too poor for such things; they applaud, they scream, they hiss, but you must expect nothing more from them. Elster is a native of the most rich Roman, and is therefore justice and banker—a prince who discounts bills, and buys and sells on commission! Mr. Torlonia, though a millionaire, is anything but lavish of his money.**London. — *Differences in the world are just now***both at Rome.* Tauchon had just arrived; Fanay*Elster was about to leave, but had been retained by**the enthusiasm of her admirers.**Parisian Chit-chat.**They hiss, but you must expect nothing more from them.**Elster is a native of the most rich Roman, and is therefore justice and banker—a prince who discounts bills, and buys and sells on commission!**Mr. Torlonia, though a millionaire, is anything but**lavish of his money.**London. — *Differences in the world are just now***both at Rome.* Tauchon had just arrived; Fanay*Elster was about to leave, but had been retained by**the enthusiasm of her admirers.**Parisian Chit-chat.**They hiss, but you must expect nothing more from them.**Elster is a native of the most rich Roman, and is therefore justice and banker—a prince who discounts bills, and buys and sells on commission!**Mr. Torlonia, though a millionaire, is anything but**lavish of his money.**London. — *Differences in the world are just now***both at Rome.* Tauchon had just arrived; 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